The total numbers of every species, save Eurasian Wigeon, were higher in 1980 than in 1978 and 1979. Perhaps significantly, the northern winter in East Africa was dry in 1979/80 compared with the previous two wet seasons. This may have led to more ducks concentrating at the sites visited, but it is far more likely that this represented a genuine influx in response to the dry conditions north of the equator.

The Shoveler, particularly, was more abundant in 1980 than in the two previous years with concentrations exceeding 2000 birds at Lake Naivasha and Ferguson's Gulf, although the numbers recorded were still lower than during the early seventies when there were >10 000 at Ferguson's Gulf, and >5000 on Lake Nakuru alone. Another result of the increased recording worth highlighting is the widespread occurrence of the Teal, indicating that this is a species that is probably far less scarce in Kenya than was considered previously. Also noteworthy was a count of 1860+ Pintail at Lake Baringo on 6 January, and numbers never dropped below 1200 there at any time during the month. Over 1000 Pintail were also present at Lake Ol Bolossat.

Although the majority of localities holding ducks are in the highlands (above 1500 m) or at Lake Turkana, this is by no means a strict rule, and one conclusion of the study has been the realization that waters in the Coast Province of Kenya do attract at times, albeit in small numbers, all the regular Palaearctic species, with the exception of the Eurasian Wigeon, which appears to be very much a high altitude duck

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EXCEPTIONAL NUMBERS OF PINTAIL *ANAS ACUTA* AT LUANSHYA, ZAMBIA IN 1979/1980

On 24 November 1979 five Pintail *Anas acuta* were seen with other ducks at Makoma Sewage Oxidation Ponds, Luanshya (13°07'S, 28°22'E). On subsequent visits the authors noted a steady increase in numbers and, in mid-December, Pintail were also found at a pool on Akatiti, a mine tailings dam inactive since 1970 and situated 3.5 km southeast of Makoma Ponds. A regular watch was kept on these and other Luanshya waters, and counts of Pintail were made (see Table 1). Numbers rose to a maximum of 37 on 12 January 1980.

TABLE 1

Numbers of Pintail at Luanshya from November 1979 to March 1980. The numbers of males are divided into those in full breeding plumage [F] and those in partial breeding plumage [P]. A '?' indicates that males were not separately counted on that date

Date	Total	Males	Date	Total	Males
24.11.79	5	2P	19.01.80	30	?
30.11.79	9	?	02.02.80	30	12F
01.12.79	8	1F1P	07.02.80	26	?
04.12.79	12	?	13.02.80	17	?
15.12.79	21	2F2P	16.02.80	9	4F
29.12.79	30	2F5P	27.02.80	6	?
05.01.80	34	?	01.03.80	5	3F
12.01.80	37	11F	08.03.80	0	-

The Pintail fed mainly at Makoma and flew out to Akatiti to roost or when disturbed. They were rarely seen elsewhere. When they were present at both waters a recount was made to ensure accuracy.

The Pintail winters all across tropical Africa, where the only Palaearctic duck occurring in larger numbers is the Garganey *Anas querquedula* (Moreau 1972). While good numbers occur regularly from late October to early March in East Africa (Meadows, in press) there are few records from as far south as Zambia and Zimbabwe (Moreau 1972). Benson, Brooke, Dowsett & Irwin (1971) give only one record from Zambia, a single bird at Ndola on 18 February (year not given) but between February 1973 and February 1977 there were twelve further records, the maximum number of birds recorded together being three at Kitwe in December 1976 (Zambian Ornithological Society Newsletters). RJCdP also has two unpublished records of females at Luanshya, one bird on 26 November 1972 and two on 15 December 1976.

The numbers at Luanshya in 1979/1980 therefore far exceed any previously reported from Zambia and are unusually large for central southern Africa. During this period there were several records from elsewhere in Zambia, of single birds at Ndola on 1 December, Chipata on 1 March and Kitwe on 5 March, and 1-2 at Lusaka between 17 November and 28 January (Zambian Ornithological Society Newsletters). There was also a record from Zimbabwe, a first year female at Marlborough Sewage Ponds, Salisbury from 1-3 January (A.J. Tree *in litt.*). Further, Meadows (1980 and in press) has shown that numbers of Pintail in Kenya were significantly higher in the 1979/1980 northern winter than during the previous two winters.

Comparisons of Zambian Ornithological Society Newsletter records of the two other Palaearctic duck species which occur in Zambia show that reported numbers of Garganey in the 1979/1980 Palaearctic winter, though considerably higher than those in 1978/1979, did not exceed those for 1976/1977 and 1977/1978. A single European Shoveler *Anas clypeata* was at Lusaka in mid-November 1979, a species for which there have been records between November and January in several years, the maximum number recorded being 4 in December 1973 at Kitwe. The 1979/1980 numbers of these ducks do not therefore appear to have been higher than in previous years, in contrast to the exceptionally large numbers of Pintail.

The 1979/1980 Pintail records extend this duck's known period of occurrence in Zambia, limit dates now being 24 November and 5 March

Cramp & Simmons (1977) state that adult male Pintail are usually in full breeding plumage by November (but central tail feathers are sometimes then still growing), while juvenile males are mainly in full breeding plumage by December, although some retain some juvenile or first non-breeding plumage until spring. In the Luanshya males, full breeding plumage was first seen in early December and some were still moulting at the end of December. This suggests that most, if not all, of the males were undergoing their first pre-breeding moult. Central tail feathers did not appear to have reached their full length in December and January, even in otherwise fully-moulted birds. No attempt was made to assess relative numbers of adult and first-winter females.

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THE MOUNTAIN BUZZARD *BUTEO TACHARDUS* IN TANZANIA Dowsett & Dowsett-Lemaire (1979) in their review of the Mountain Buzzard in Central Africa, commented that, whereas recent authors have tended to consider that the species is absent between northern Tanzania and Natal, there were two old specimen records from the Usambara and Uzungwe mountains, together with sight records from the Kungwe-Mahari mountains. Apart from those, they knew of no additional Tanzania records and that, on the evidence of specimens, the northern population of the Mountain Buzzard *Buteo tachardus oreophilus* was known south only to Mt Kilimanjaro and eastern Zaire. Snow (1978) commented, however, that it may be more widespread in Tanzania than shown on his Map 92.

With the increased interest in documenting the ranges of many birds in Tanzania since 1977, and with the introduction of the distributional mapping scheme in East Africa, it has become apparent from records submitted that the Mountain Buzzard occurs in suitable areas of montane forest throughout Tanzania. All known records of the species from Tanzania are summarized below.

NORTHERN MONTANE AREAS

Crater Highlands: several sight records from Ngorongoro Crater, Embulbul, Embagai, Engamat and Engaruka during January, February, March and July 1942-45 (Elliott and Fuggles-Couchman *in litt.*).

Arusha District: several sight records from Burka and Monduli mountains (west of Arusha) during June, August, November and December 1941-44 (Elliott and Fuggles-Couchman *in litt.*), while more recently several pairs reported resident in the forested areas of the Arusha National Park (Beesley 1972).

Mt Kilimanjaro: several sight records from forested slopes of the mountain between 1850-3700 m during March, October and December 1944-46 (Elliott *in litt.*); during August 1958 and January 1960 (Dillingham and Fuggles-Couchman *in litt.*); and in December 1966, February 1968 and August 1969 (Backhurst pers. comm.).

MBULU HIGHLANDS

Several sight records from the forested slopes of Mt Hanang at 2150 m on 6 February 1946 (Fuggles-Couchman *in litt.*).

USAMBARA MOUNTAINS, NE TANZANIA

Sclater & Moreau (1933) refer to a specimen from Ngua near Amani at 1000 m in the East Usambaras, at the same time referring to others occurring regularly at 1850 m in the West Usambaras. Elliott (*in litt.*) also recorded 1 from the Lushoto area, West Usambaras on 30 January 1946, while more recently, Stuart (pers. comm.) reports that the Mountain Buzzard occurs in the Usambaras from 900 m upwards, being common at 1200 m in all forested areas.

EASTERN MONTANE AREAS

Nguru Mountains: Stuart (pers. comm.) recorded a single bird from the Ngurus in September 1978.

Ukaguru Mountains: one recorded over open glade in forest, 25 December 1952 (Fuggles-Couchman *in litt.*) and twice during August 1978 between 1500 and 1650 m (Stuart pers. comm.).